EARLY DAYS (Continued from page 1.)

for a bit of diplomacy, which, to say the least, was effective, if not according to regulations. It was done in this say my men are not armed with them.' manner: The Captains of companies still unmounted procured an order authorizing them to select a certain num-

During August and September the

Cavalry in West Virginia.

In October, 1861, recruiting began for cavalry in West Virginia, and Gen. Rosecrans reported the nucleus of two regiments, the 1st and 2d W. Va. Cav.; the 1st numbering 600 and the latter 640 men. Neither of these regiments was then organized. The insurmountable obstacle which presented itself there, as elsewhere, was the difficulty in obtaining arms and equipments for in the statement that, for some reason, them, which, at this time even, the Government did not furnish to those regiments which it had reluctantly consented to have recruited. The independent commands invariably gave a good account of themselves whenever they had an opportunity to show what stuff there was in them. Gen. Milroy, then in West Virginia, reports that Maj. Owens, with 38 of Bracken's Cavalry and 700 infantrymen, made an expedition toward Huntersville, which place they captured, routing 400 rebel cav alrymen and 3:0 militia. They took

ter Maj. McLaughlin was ordered West Virginia. Crossing the Cumberland Mountains, he surprised and capthe command of Col. Caudle. Later reputation that will endure as long as this command returned to the West, the history of our country, and added where it continued to serve as an independent command.

In the Army of the Potomac, before Washington, in August, 1861, a scouting party from the 1st N. Y. Cav. was they found a body of rebel horsemen, Taylor. whom they charged and scattered. Capt. Boyd, reporting the occurrence, horses and so outfooted us." Later ward, although new and inexperienced, Gen. Scott commends in terms

is called upon to perform. Everything to Discourage.

In the state of newness then prevailing, and with the determination of the Government to prevent anything like encouraging cavalry organizations, a feeling prevailed among those whose etc., that anything was good enough for the cavalry. The condition of some of those camps is described by Surgeon Tripler, who was at that time Medical Director of the Army of the Potomac. He wrote on Aug. 22, 1861: "I found It necessary to send a Surgeon to remedy the defects in the police of the Pennsylvania cavalry located on 7th He described the camp as a This was the camp of Surgeon nor Assistant Surgeon had been appointed. Many of the men sickened and died with but little or po medical attention. At another time when a regiment of New York cavalry was examined by medical officers dehad either hernia or epilepsy; of course, unfit for any branch of the service. of an Illinois cavalry regiment report- guage: ed that 200 of the men in his command and careless. During that Autumn frightful, however perfect the moral and Winter they had 207 cases of ty- discipline of the invaders.' phoid fever among them. An order directing them to move to the opposite was not forthcoming.

Another body of cavalrymen, known as the Cameron Dragoons, had a very that he had no desire to change the Guty in Richmond for some weeks and large sick-list. At the date of Surgeon views expressed by him in March, 1861. Tripler's visit, in November, 1861, he found it necessary to issue orders for Gen. McClellan urged upon the Governthe men to have hot coffee, immediate- ment the employment of cavalry, yet, service, and received recruits, raising New men enrolled during 1864

The Horsemen Gave Good Account of Themselves.

the equipment of cavalry enabled them counts of themselves in nearly every reputation rarely equalled, and never given by Col. Fox, that command be-

a sloop engaged in contraband trade, OF CAVALRY. and that she had on board a large quantity of material, including 86 cases of percussion caps; \$25,000 in promissory notes, besides other things. The General said in his report: "The caps are suitable for Colt's revolvers; I regret to eral said in his report: suitable for Colt's revolvers; I regret to

Seeing that the Cavalry Was Safe.

About this time the 1st N. J. Cav. ber of disabled horses from the corral took the field, and some companies had daily, until all the dismounted men a skirmish with the enemy posted near were supplied, "so that they might Pohick Chuch, consisting of cavalry learn to sit properly." These disabled and infantry. The Confederates horses were then traded for the sound charged repeatedly, but the troops horses retained by the companies do-ing guard duty in the city. Then, on inspection day, the worthless animals for which action Gen. Heintzelman were condemned, and the men directed complimented the officers in the highto draw sound animals from the corral est terms. All along the line of the kept to supply the artillery, until all Potomac, from Williamsport down, the men in the regiment were thus the cavalry patrols were constant in fairly mounted. The cavalryman be- their activity, and their continued usegan quite early to look out for him- fulness furnished the War Department with almost daily evidences of the wisdom of accepting cavalry into the ser-Commanding Generals of the several vice. One hindrance to success was the Departments made repeated demands pernicious practice of attaching a for cavalry. During the early part of troop of cavalry to everybody who was September Gen. Banks was guarding for a time commanding something, the Potomac for a distance of 50 miles, from the General commanding the with headquarters at Darnestown; yet, army to a Lieutenant of infantry comhe had no cavalry or mounted orderlies manding a post, who secured by some with which to make quick communica- means what was called an escort. This tions, and yet it was believed at head- practice made it impossible to perfect quarters that the Confederates con- the men in regimental drill, and necestemplated erossing at points within his sarily there was no unity of action, command. Ohn Hower, turker down anich later made the cavalry so suctive Potomac, on the Maryland shore, also asked repeatedly for cavalry to be were treated by their commanders will used as scouts, and for mounted order- create a smile. In a report made by lies. Finally he succeeded in securing Brig.-Gen. E. O. C. Ord, describing an some companies of the 1st Ind. Cav., action in which he commanded a troop which enabled him to patrol territory of cavalry, he states: "I moved the intensely hostile to the Government, where he repeatedly intercepted contraband articles and captured munitions of war. He finally reported a consaid: "Moving east with the cavalry, tions of war. He finally reported a con- said: "Moving east with the cavalry, tinuous line of pickets along the line which was of no use here, I came to a of the Potomac from Mattawoman place in the road covered towards the Creek to Cape Lookout. And for the enemy by a high bluff and dense first time contraband exchanges, which thicket, which thicket I intended to had taken place uninterruptedly along occupy with infantry. Here I left the this section of the river, were brought cavalry surrounded by dense forests, wherein they could neither fight nor be hurt." The time came when the cavalry was not so thoughtfully disposed

> I have given but an outline of the many disappointments that came to those who were interested in enlisting the attention of the General Government to the necessity for cavalry. The incidents already related could be more than duplicated, but it is not necessary. The whole subject may be summed up which has never been explained, there was a persistent and determined opposition on the part of the Government officials in Washington not to accept any cavalry, and this opposition did not die out with the end of 1861. The war had progressed well into the year 1862 before the authorities in Washington appeared willing to accept organizations of cavalry and to make the necessary effort to equip those in the field.

> > The Reason for the Opposition.

The reason for this opposition is possession of the place, nailed the Stars hard to find. It has been said that and Stripes to the court house, de- Gen. Scott knew little about cavalry stroyed 350 barrels of flour, 300 beeves, and that he was too old to learn. When 30,000 pounds of salt, a large quanti- examined, this statement is without ty of sugar, coffee, bacon, rice and foundation, for Gen. Scott knew all clothing; and brought away with them about cavalry, and made magnificent several boxes of Sharpe's carbines, sa- use of them during the Mexican War. bers, pistels and clothing. Our loss in his various reports concerning the was one private, wounded.

In October, 1861, the Governor of the most glowing terms of his cavalry. campaigns there, Gen. Scott speaks in Ohio requested Maj. Wm. McLaughlin. The magnificent charge of the gallant who had seen service in the Mexican Capt. Charles A. May, with a squadron war, to recruit an independent squadron of cavalry. It was soon raised and ordered to Kentucky. Soon thereaf-army, in which he captured their General (La Vega), their cannon, and dispersed the army, giving victory to the American commander, was a feat untured Gladesville, where there was a paralleled in the annals of American full rebel regiment of infantry under warfare, and gave to our cavalry a no little to the glory of Gen. Scott, although they were not at the time under his command.

The 2d Dragoons gave important aid to Gen. Scott in the first move he made ordered to make a reconnoissance in against the Mexicans. And this corps the direction of Pohick Church, where had already carned laurels under Gen.

Blake's company (A. 2d Dragoons was the first American command to ensaid that "the rebel cavalry had faster ter the walls of Vera Cruz, and Gen. Scott refers to the gallantry of this the same man gave a good account of cavalry regiment as well as to the reghimself and his command at Fairfax iment of rifles, then commanded by Court House. And from this time for- Maj. E. V. Sumner. Furthermore the independent commands were used warmest praise the work of Col. Harfor locating the position of the enemy, ney, of the 2d Dragoons, and of Maj. and for such other service as cavalry Sumner, of the Mounted Rifles, for their excellent work at Cerro Gordo. where, in the advance upon that place, the Dragoons kept Gen. Scott constantly informed of the enemy's position. and contributed in no small degree in the final action which gave that place to our army. One of the officers conduty it was to provide proper camps, in a communication concerning their nected with the command at that time, work, says they had very little rest. because they were keeping Gen. Scott posted as to the enemy's movements, and wherever Gen. Scott went he was escorted by detachments of the Dra-

At Vera Cruz Maj. Sumner charged the enemy, 2,000 strong, with seven companies of his Dragoons, and com- The original members were mustered pletely routed the Mexicans. At each Young's Light Cavalry, afterward and Rifles, which had been separted which was mustered out July 17, 1865 of the prominent actions, the Dragoons cruits consolidated into one company for scouting purposes, were united, and The first Colonel was Joseph W. Mc as the time of battle approached were concentrated, and fought together.

Gen. Scott's Views.

Neither can it be maintained, in view of the facts, that Gen. Scott believed tailed to do so, they found 80 men who that the war of 1861 would be ended within 90 days, for he has left a record which negatives this statement. In a The condition of the cavalry was so letter written by Gen. Scott, dated bad that Surgeon Tripler caused a gen- March 3, 1861, intended for Mr. Lineral examination of all the camps in coln't perusal so soon as he could be which there were cavalry troops, and made President, he suggested several and lost 80 men killed in battle and 132 he said of them: "Some regiments plans to deal with the problem of sesuffered for want of good and sufficient cession. Under the head of plan No. clothing. In one instance the Surgeon 3 he makes use of the following lan-

"Conquer the seceeded States by inhad received no trousers or overalls vading armies. No doubt this might from the United States, and that many be done in two or three years by a Wis., its services, and where it served of his men were reduced to their draw-ers alone." And yet the regiment re-Desaix, or a Hoche, with 300,000 dismained comparatively healthy. Their ciplined men (kept up to that number) location was changed to lower ground, estimating a third for garrisons, and and the camp soon became intolerably the loss of a yet greater number by muddy; the part occupied by horses skirmishes, steges, battles and Southwas "a perfect quagmire," never poern fevers. The destruction of life and D. C., and was assigned to duty at Sufliced, and the men became discouraged property on the other side would be

It will thus be seen that Gen. Scott foresaw the necessity of a great army lank of the river would have placed and that it would engage in skirmishes, ther upon high ground, but the order sieges, and battles. As this letter was third regiment to enter Richmond, reprinted under his personal supervision as late as June 5, 1864, it is clear ing of April 3, 1865. It was on provost

Furthermore, we find that, although brevet of Brigadier-General for Col. ly after roll call, to prevent sickness from the malaria which abounded in that region.

ment the employment of datas, service, and received feeture, lits total enrollment to 1,484. Altogether it lost 43 killed in battle and 118 died of disease, in prison, accidents, etc.— Department to receiving cavalry regi- Editor National Tribune.

In October and November, 1861, as The Cavalry Made a Glorious History Truly it may be said that the Cavalry the field, they gave good ac- Corps which was destined to attain a

A short history of a Notable Regiment will appear each week

A Fighting Regiment.

REGIMENTAL LOSSES IN THE CIVIL WAR.

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY EIGHTH PENNSYLVANIA INFANTRY.

Brooke's Brigade — Barlow's Division — Second Corps.

COLONEL JAMES A. BEAVER; BYT. BRIG. GEN.

COMPANIES.	KILLED AND DIED OF WOUNDS.			DIED OF DISEASE, ACCIDENTS, IN PRISON, &c.			Total
	Officers,	Men.	Total.	Officers,	Men.	Total.	Enrollment.
Field and Staff					T		7.4
Company A	1	15	16	1	19	20	141
В		14	14		30	30	130
C	7	28	35		11	11	138
D		29	29	2	18	20	148
E		14	14		25	25	122
F	•	17	17		13	13	121
G		19	19		10	10	117
H	2	24	26		18	18	141
I	1	19	20		19	19	132
К	1	19	20	•	20	20	135
Totals	12	198	210	4	183	187	1,339

210 killed - 15.6 per cent.

Total of killed and wounded, 769; died in Confederate prisons (previously included), 62.

ATTLES.	K. & M. W.
Chancellorsville, Va	48
Gettysburg, Pa	31
Wilderness, Va	1
Po River, Va., May 10	37
Spotsylvania, Va., May 12	29
Spotsylvania, Va., May 16	1
Totopotomoy, Va	2
Cold Harbor, Va	14
Prison guard, Salisbury, N. C	1
Descent also at Daintes Chating Mine D	

etersburg, Va. (assault)..... 5 erusalem Road, Va..... 5 eep Bottom, Va..... 8 eam's Station, Va...... 6 atcher's Run, Va..... 2 hite Oak Road, Va..... 7 armville, Va..... 2

Present, also, at Bristoe Station; Mine Run; North Anna; Strawberry Plains; Sutherland Station; Appo-

Notes.—Organized at Harrisburg, in September, 1862, seven of the companies having been recruited in Centre County. At the request of the line officers, James A. Beaver, Lieutenant-Colonel of the Forty-fifth Pennsylvania, was appointed Colonel. After three months of service in Maryland, it joined the Army of the Potomac, and was assigned to Caldwell's (1st) Brigade, Hancock's (1st) Division, Second Corps; it remained in this division (First) during its entire service. Its first battle occurred at Chancellorsville, where it lost 31 killed. 119 wounded, and 14 missing, Colonel Beaver being among the severely wounded. General Caldwell commanded the division at Gettysburg, and Colonel Cross (Fifth New Hampshire), the brigade; the loss of the regiment was 19 killed, 101 wounded, and 5 missing. It went into winter quarters (1863-4) near Stevensburg, Va., receiving in the meanwhile 283 conscripts and 120 recruits, a needed accession. It was prominently engaged at Po River and Spotsylvania, where it lost 33 killed, 235 wounded, and 33 missing; total, 301, the greatest loss of any infantry regiment at Spotsylvania. Colonel Beaver, while in command of a brigade, was severely wounded at Petersburg, June 16, 1864. He rejoined his regiment just as it was entering the fight at Ream's Station, where he was again wounded, and suffered amputation of a leg. In September, 1864, the War Department ordered that one regiment in each division be armed with breech-loading rifles; the One Hundred and Forty-eighth was selected by General Hancock as the deserving one in its division to be thus armed.

were compelled to wait many months before their services were accepted. It is doubtful whether there is a parallel case in the history of any Na-

The story of the distinguished and valuable services rendered by the cavalry after it was properly organized, whether on the march, in fateful battle, or ofttimes perilous pursuit-services rarely equaled and never excelled by any horsemen, will quicken the blood and stir the hearts of those who shall read of their exploits long after we are

The fortitude maintained, the privations endured, the heroism displayed on every field will tinge their record with a halo of glory as bright as that which now gilds the romance of the Ancient Chevaliers.

The 8th Mo. M. S. M. Cav. Editor National Tribune: Please give sketch of the 8th Mo. M. S. M. Cav., its officers and service .- F. Phillips, Green

The 8th Mo. M. S. M. Cav., with the

exception of Cos. L and M, was organized at Jefferson City, Pittsburg, Bolivar, Warsaw and Linn Creek from Dec 18, 1861, to May 6, 1862, to serve during the war in Missouri. Two companies of the 14th Mo. M. S. M. Cav. were afterward assigned as Cos. L and M. out as their terms expired and the re-Clurg, who resigned Dec. 27, 1898, and was succeeded by Col. Joseph J. Gravely, who was mustered out March 20

The regiment had a very long and active service and an extended list of battles, beginning with Humansville March 26, 1862, and concluding with Center Creek, where Second Lieut. John M. Baxter was killed, Feb. 20, 1865. The regiment belonged to the Seventh Corps, Armies of the Trans-Mississippi. who died of disease, accidents, etc .-Editor National Tribune.

The 19th Wis.

Editor National Tribune: Will you kindly give a brief history of the 19th B. F. Muller, Marshfield, Wis. The 19th Wis. was organized in November, 1861, by Col. Horace T. Sanders, of Racine, and was mustered into Slightly wounded in action the service April, 1862, at Madison. It left the State June 2 for Washington, folk. Next it went to Newbern, N. C., where it served until April, 1864, when it went to the Third Brigade, First Division, Eighteenth Corps. Army of the James, at Yorktown, Va., and took part in the siege of Petersburg. It was the which it did at 8 o'clock on the mornmustered out Aug. 27, 1865, with a

The 37th Mass.

Editor National Tribune: I have read the history of the 37th Mass. as ing comrades of the 37th Wis.

The 37th Wis.

Conrad Dippel, Co. I, 37th Wis., sends to The National Tribune the following record of casualties of that regiment: Killed and wounded in action, June 7, 1864, in front of Petersburg, Va. 138; June 18, on the Petersburg & Nor-

folk Railroad, 103; June and July, in the trenches near Petersburg, 45; July 30, at the Mine Fort and Crater, 155; Aug. 19, marched to Yellow Tavern, repulsed the enemy and lost in killed and wounded, 10; Aug. 20, moved to several positions; Aug. 21, built breast-works across the Weldon Railroad, which the enemy attacked at three points, while we supported the 19th N Y. Battery, and held the position, compelled the enemy to withdraw his guns and lost in killed and wounded, 35; Aug. 23 and 24, built breastworks ccm-

nanding Weldon Railroad. On Aug. 25, marched to Ream's Staion to support the Second Corps, cov-Church. In an assault two miles away

In these several engagements the regmaintained untarnished to the end. The rifles on him and beckoned for him to regiment rested on the Pegram farm, and remained there until Oct. 28. On Oct. 28, at Thatcher's Run, lost two men, and on the following day the Ad- he could on his toes, looked over their jutant was wounded. In January, 1865. breastworks as if seeking something in lost 1,200 killed and wounded, or about in camp on the Baxter Road on the battleground of June 17, 1864. On March in a fearful tone, and, yelling, ran at 16. 1865, a tornado struck the camp, and one man of Co. C was killed by a ing his arms high and swinging them falling tree.

On April 2, 1865, the 37th was in the assault on Fort Damnation, and lost he fell and lay still-dead. 11 killed, 12 wounded and eight taken

gade, First Division, Ninth Corps, the original strength of the regiment having been 818 men: Killed in action..... Died of disease, 48, and in rebel

son of wounds received in battle Taken prisoners and exchanged. Deserted Dismissed by General Court Martial Transferred to Veteran Reserve ment, 3, and to the Navy, 1... Officers resigned One wounded himself and two

were wounded in camp......

swered to their names on roll

On July 30, 1864, evening, an-

call and 1865

Grand total 1,097 Comrade Dippel, who furnished the Iowa. bove data, lost his right arm in front of Petersburg, Va., and says he believed the record will be of interest to surviv-

killed being its splendid Colonel, who haus's and A. J. Smith's pickets had was deeply regretted by the whole regi- been engaged with the rebel pickets as early as 7:30. McClernand could not, killed in battle, 50 died of wounds and it was felt, have failed to hear the Willard was succeeded by Col. Levin Crandell, who resigned, and the regiment was under the command of Lieut.Col. Joseph Hyde when it was mustered out.—Editor National Tribune.

Who Was That Man?

Who Was That Man?

Willard was succeeded by Col. Levin action, and Gen. Grant had sent repeated orders to him to advance and engage the enemy. These were sent by staff officers who were fully cognizant of the situation, and McClernand could not have helped knowing what was going on.

Who Was That Man? 61 in the hands of the enemy. Col. noise of the battle and to take some

ing on.

He did nothing except to send or Editor National Tribune: On March ders to Gen. Hovey to join his right 26, 1865, when our Second Brigade, flank, which Grant would not permit Third Division, Second Corps, lay con-fronting Mahone's rebels in the vicinity any activity Pemberton's army must of Fort Stedman, I stood in front of have been destroyed or captured. As it our rifle pits in the morning, looking was, Loring's Division, which formed about just to see what I could see. The Pemberton's right, was cut off in the rebel lines were intrenched, only about retreat and lost to him thereafter. 200 yards or so in advance. While I stood there a soldier stepped over our Big Black River, which he did not breastworks and started rapidly, left reach until midnight, and went into oblique, toward the rebel lines. He position to cover the crossing. ered the retreat of the Second Corps, holding the enemy in check. Aug. 27 was tall, with light side whiskers, were to Sept. 24 was at Black Station on pick-but no arms. He passed but a few feet ern, and from thence to Poplar Grove from me, walking briskly. I asked our killed and wounded and about 3,000 commanding Lieutenant who he was captured in battle and in pursuit, beon the works defending the South Side and where he was going. The Lieutensides Gen. Loring's Division. Gen Lo-Railroad, repulsed several attacks, held ant called to the man to come back; gan alone captured 1,300 prisoners and the position until reinforcements ar- several other officers ordered him to re-11 guns, and Gen. Hovey captured the position until reinforcements arrived, and lost 25 killed and 75 woundturn, but he neither halted, turned his about 700 exclusive of 500 sick and restoring the liver to its normal conhead, responded, changed his gait nor wounded. altered his course. Half a dozen rebels iment gained the reputation which it went into their trenches, leveled their

go to them. Approaching within a few feet of the rebels, he raised himself as high as their trench, then, turning, he screamed top of his speed toward our lines, flingaround, only a few steps, when the rebel rifles leveled on him flashed and

Flags of truce went up, and three of Among the killed was Col. W. T. our officers met three rebel officers at Spicely, of the 24th Ind., who, notwith-The writer furnished the following memorial of the 37th Wis., First Brigade, First Division Ninth Course the man was At the time I was afterward who the man was At the time I was At the time I was afterward who the man was At the time I was At th man was. At the time I particularly after leading his regiment in capturing noticed one of the rebel officerssmall, restless, nervous man-who. a battery and performing other acts of afterward thought, was Gen. Mahone .-G. H. Childs, Co. C, 1st Mass. H. A. the close of the fight. Deerfield, Mass.

Widows' Pensions. Editor National Tribune: I think it

is due to the volunteer soldier that his ment held a religious meeting and sang widow, if he leaves one, should get a "Old Hundred" with a depth of fervor pension, no matter when he married; never known before. let that be his privilege. The cruel objection is made by some citizens at this been pronounced by many competent late date that there are so many old critics to have been the most moment soldiers yet living. I say yes, and there ous of any during the war. Had Gen were a good many of them needed at Grant's army been defeated or eve the front. Let no citizen quibble about severely checked the consequence them something. Please remember, many of them left their plow in the field and the tools in the shop, dropped with but little ammunition. the number. Stand by them as loyally could not have helped being serious if everything and went to the front to communications, and surrounded save the citizen. These should now be forces of the enemy numerically far generous enough to provide for those stronger. If Pemberton could have old soldiers who are now in want of a passed on to join Johnston, the posihome. They should pension his widow tion would have been very critical. if he should leave one. Has he not Now, with Gen. Pemberton's army driv earned this?—Mark Mathews, Clinton, en in rout and directly away from Iowa.

Johnston's forces, the dawn of final vic-

A Young Soldier. J. H. Asher, Co. A, 12th Ind. Cav., and

Organical of the left, they gave good accounts of temestres in nearly every common formation of the left of Capt. With the common the port of that affair Gen. Fanklin made and the common the port of that affair Gen. Fanklin made and the common the first of the common the port of that affair Gen. Fanklin made and the common the first of the first of the common the first of the first of the first of the common the first of t

WAR OF THE REBELLION. RHEUMATISM

66th Ohio-came forward and formed

on the left of the First Brigade, and Gen. Hovey sent messengers to Oster-

The Battle Opens.

At the sound of the firing Gen. Mc-

ing two guns, while the 24th Iowa

Crocker's Division, but in spite of the most stubborn fighting Hovey was

pushed back. McPherson sent two bat-

teries to a point where they could near-

ly enflade the enemy's lines, and they created great havoc. Gen. Logan now saw with a soldier's sure eye an oppor-

tunity to be of service, and he swept

over the open fields toward the rear of

the enemy, attacking through the belt

of woods. Still there was nothing

Logan gained a position which com-

enemy could retreat, and while he was

there Gen. Grant came up to him. Neith-

er of them, though, comprehended the

vital importance of the position which

Logan had gained, and Hovey calling

earnestly for more help, Grant directed

Logan to abandon his position and go to Hovey's assistance. Logan's were

the only reinforcements available at

the moment. Hovey hurriedly massed

the 1st Mo. Battery, the 16th Ohio Bat-

tery and Capt. Dillon's Wisconsin Bat-

tery in a position to rake the rebel lines, and they poured in a terrific fire

under which the enemy recoiled and Hovey's and Logan's Divisions swept forward for the third time over the

ground across which the tide of battle

had been swinging back and forth. This

time they advanced to stay, and the

enemy retreated in disorder between 3

and 4 o'clock. Grant rode over to

where he had expected McClernand to

make his attack, and found the skirmish-

ers of Carr's Division just coming in

McPherson's and Hovey's men, every

one of whom had been under fire for at

least four hours, were too much ex-

hausted by their tremendous struggle

to make a pursuit and Gen. Grant personally ordered Carr to push forward

Gen. Grant was deeply incensed at en. McClernand for his failure to obey

orders and attack, leaving the whole

brunt of the fight with Pemberton's

25,000 men in position to be borne by

about 15,000 men of Hovey's and Lo-

Clernand had been in touch with the

other troops upon the field, and Oster-

Pemberton withdrew his army to the

Pemberton's loss was over 3.000

In the retreat the Confederates aban-

wounded and 187 missing. Hovey alone

valor, shot through both thighs near

The 24th Ind. was known as the

Methodist Regiment, from so many of

its officers and men belonging to that

lenomination. In the evening, after

The battle of Champion's Hill has

tory was easily seen by the Army of

(To be continued.)

the Tennessee

the glorious victory was won, the regi-

ments to their credit.

enemy long before the arrival of the

gan's and Crocker's Divisions.

Osterhaus's presently appearing

heard from McClernand.

McPherson and Hovey to hold the lat

back until he could hear the sound McClernand on the left. In spite of his efforts and those of Hovey the engagement became quite close. Brig.-Gen. George F. McGinnis, with Hovey's First Brigade—the 11th, 24th, 34th and 46th Ind. and 29th Wis.—had the advance, and was the first to come

Reached and Purified Through in contact with the enemy. The Second Brigade, Col. James R. Slack—87th Ill., 47th Ind., 24th and 28th Iowa and the Foot Capillaries by New Discovery.

The Makers Want Everyone to Try haus to cooperate, but they could not A DOLLAR PAIR FREE

If you have rheumatism we want you to try the famous Magic Foot Drafts at our Pherson rushed his men up, Logan in expense. They're curing all ages and advance, and formed in support. By 11 conditions-after doctors and baths have clock, in spite of the efforts of Gen. failed, without a spoonful of medicine. o'clock, in spite of the efforts of Gen.
Grant to hold the battle back until McClernand could attack, the engagement
became close and deadly. The 11th
Ind. and 29th Wis. charged up the hill
and captured four guns at the point of
the bayonet. The 46th Ind. did the
same on the right of the road, captur-

and captured four guns at the point of the bayonet. The 46th Ind. did the

charged a battery of five guns on the left of the road, driving the enemy away, killing gunners and horses and capturing several prisoners. McGinnis rushed Capt. Mitchell's 16th Ohio Battery up the hill, where Capt. Mitchell was soon killed, and the battery being in danger had to be withdrawn. The enemy was concentrating an overpowering force upon Hovey, and Col. Boomer and Col. Holmes with two brigades went to his assistance from Crocker's Division but in spite of the

causes. Its heaviest loss was in the assault upon Petersburg, April 2, 1865, where it had 23 killed, 64 wounded and 89 missing.—Editor National Tribune.

The Rebel Flags.

Josiah Graves, Co. B, 97th Pa., Covington, Pa., writes: "I agree with Com-rade Swartz that the rebel flags should have been burned; they cost too much blood and treasure to have been remanded the only road over which the

Bend us your Lumber Bill for our estimate. We will SAVE you from 80¢ to 50¢. We bought the great ST. LOUIS WORLD'S FAIR. Such an opportunity may never occur again. Write us today for our low prices and Free Catalog No. 880 on all kinds of Material. Address Chicago House Wrecking Co., World's Fair Ords., St. Louis

MAGAZINE OF MYSTERIES, 22 N. William St. N. T. Cir

Steel Roofing, \$1.50 Per ICO Sq. Ft. vigorously as far as the Big Black and cross it if he could, with Osterhaus folbought the Fifty Million Dollar St. Louis World's Fair

> THE BEST TRUSS MADE WORN DAY AND NIGHT. : : : COMFORT AND RADICAL CURE.



This is the only Elastic russ protected "Patents and Trade M'
New patent "wire fra
in front-piece control
increasing i



CURED with vegetable toms of dropsy in 8 to 2) days; 30 to 60 days effects a permanent cure. Trial treatment furnished free to every sufferer; nothing fairer. For circulars, tes-DR. H. H. GREEN'S SONS, Box I, Atlanta,

Pacal Liver Granules.

The pill that gives strength to the dition and creating a healthy action of the digestive organs and cure headache doned a great amount of valuable military property, among it being 30 pieces of artillery, many muskets and much ammunition.

by securing prompt and regular operations of the bowels. They are small, pleasant to take, prompt in their action, will not gripe or irritate, and perform their work to the perfect satisfaction of The Union loss was 410 killed, 1,844 the patient.

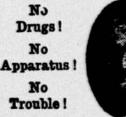
Persons of a bilious habit will derive wounded and 187 missing. Hovey alone lost 1,200 killed and wounded, or about one-third of his division.

The battle of Champion's Hill was largely an Indiana battle, as regiments from that State brought it on, were most conspicuous in the conflict, and had a large proportion of the achievements to their credit.

Persons of a billous habit will derive great benefit, by taking one after each meal. If not obtainable from your druggist, we will forward prepaid upon receipt of price, 25c, to any part of the civilized world. Stamps, coin or money order accepted. Comrade A. H. Olmstead, Manager.

Address Pacal Balm Co., St. Louis, Mich.

I lost it. I regained it. YOU WANT IT? Better than Gold a Thousandfold.



hill? ing? What's the

DO YOU WISH ALL THIS CHANGED!

Don't write unless you are in earnest. Ask about me of Hon. C. F. Thayer, Mayor, Norwich, Conn.; F. S. Jerome, Pres. First National Bank, Norwich, Conn. CHARLES COUBTNEY HASKELL, Dept. C, Norwich, Conn., U.S. A.

Alphabetical List of Battles

Or Encyclopædia of the Wars. With Dates from 1754 to 1900,

FROM OFFICIAL RECORDS.